Edit Your City

Collaborative media in the 21st century
Hi, I'm Philip!

philip@localwiki.org

@philipn
Welcome to

Davis

A Bicycle Friendly Town

Drive Safely

POP 64,300   ELEV 52
We saw several unmet information needs.
Carmen Sandiego (wheezieness) wrote in ucadavis, @ 2003-01-13 01:05:00

Current mood: ★☆ hopeful

Do you guys know if there is a ride board or something around school somewhere?

Better yet, do you know anyone going to San Luis Obispo either the weekend of Jan 17-20 or Feb 14-17?

(5 comments) - (Post a new comment)

ejstorm
2003-01-13 01:13 am UTC (link)

there's a ride board in the MU over by the room where you return books... i forget what exactly the lounge is called...

(Reply to this) (Thread)

Re:
wheezieness
2003-01-13 01:32 am UTC (link)

much thanks!

(Reply to this) (Parent) (Thread)
Stuff to Do in Davis

Since everyone seems to think Davis is boring. i thought i'd node some of the stuff to do around here. Yes, Davis is sometimes boring but i havent ever been to a place that doesn't get boring at times. Generally during the school year, when people are around, its not too bad. One of the most popular things to do in Davis is drink alcohol. I imagine this is true just about anywhere. But since Davis is a pretty enclosed little community, surrounded by farmland, and because you can walk home from almost any part of town, getting drunk is rather popular. This often takes the form of going to frat parties. Most of these are lame, full of ugly people and annoying music. But the beer is often free, even though it is usually natty lite. So, you can go hang out, act dumb, pee in the bushes, and meet girls who aren't too bad looking after about 5 beers. Once you turn 21, a whole new world of opportunities opens itself. Especially popular places to drink are Sudwerk and the Cantina. If you want to eat pizza while getting drunk go to Woodstocks. Other places people go are G Street Pub and The Grad. I don't prefer these as much, g street pub is full of rednecks and anal people and the grad is sorta 'dorky'. Or there's always 7-11. People card pretty diligently in Davis when you try to buy booze.. but won't ever enforce the drinking law at parties. (if they did the city would riot).
What we wanted

- Collaborative. Anyone can edit.
- Local. Focused on Davis
- Noncommercial. Owned by community
- Personal. Real sense of community
- Informal. Opinions, natural writing welcome
- Organized. Easy to find information
- Freeform. Pages can be about anything
We brainstormed.
DavistWiki - NeighborWiki

(name is not a good idea)

Places - Reviews - cool hunting
    (mixer mixer style)

Events - Party - ice cream *repeating at one time

local businesses would support this

There's nothing to do in Davis

Ratings: people who come here also go to ->
People who hate this place like --

[Database Backbone] - has to be fast - PHP and a frontend

x -> How do we make it useful -

or New? (new medium -

Have people click where they've been?

Frequency - just so you know where your friends go

facebook style - (or who that girl is that you see there all the time)

(there) (employees)
Started with open-source “wiki”
Needed lots of work.
Davis Wiki

An interconnected, community effort to explore, discuss, and compile anything and everything Davis -- especially the little, enjoyable things.

If you're new, check out our Introduction.

Explore:

- **DavisMap** (We want this to be active-link based? What's the plan here...hmm)
  - Regionally
    - North Davis
    - East Davis
    - South Davis
    - West Davis
    - Downtown
    - Outskirts of town

- Campus
  - Buildings
  - Organizations
  - Spots and Places

- Events Board and /InterWiki

- Restaurants and Cafes

- Departments

Getting Started

A Wiki is a linked set of pages that anybody can edit. The amazing collaborative powers of Wiki have lead to such wonders as Wikipedia.

To edit the Wiki, you need to make an account. Don't worry -- all that you have to do is enter your name and a password. Go to UserPreferences, enter a WikiName and a password, and press "Create Profile." Then you're all set! After that you might want to read HelpForBeginners or HelpOnEditing.
Building (old) software

Began modifying software while experimenting and creating pages

We're programmers, so this was the easier part
Software changes focused on usability
(and performance)
Wiki n. from the Hawaiian word wikiwiki, meaning quick.

A wiki is a place where anyone can easily add and edit content. They are anarchistic, creative, and intelligent. Our aim: to have a place to record Davis culture, places, spots, people -- everything! A place for our ideas (we want expanded), our observations (we want seen), and our projects (we want built). This is an experiment in community of the truest sort.

If this sounds interesting to you, we are in a pseudo-private state (to code our goals/control growth). The currently requisite login/password will be shed -- but you are invited NOW to begin exploring and helping.

login: wiki
password: bikecircle69
Downtown Phone 4 on the Downtown Phones page

Phone Number: (530) 753-4471

Location: Between the first stop sign of Campus and Cafe Ror

Description: The phone has since (2004-12-31) been fixed and pictured below:
Public launch

• Removed password on October 27, 2004
• Opened with 30 users, 300 pages
• 2 weeks later: 100 users, 600 pages
Pages over time
Active wiki people

- Emerged quickly
- Spend hours a day adding and organizing content
- Provide support to newcomers
- Resolve conflicts
- These people power the wiki in some important ways
Hi, I'm still learning how to use the wiki.

Comments:

Add Comment

2010-09-26 08:55:04  Welcome to the wiki! If you have questions, just ask. — CovertProfessor

2010-09-30 17:59:24  Hi Ian, and Welcome to the Wiki. As I commented to Mega, Concierge looks like a good service. When you have a moment, be sure to look over the Business Owner Welcome page. It's got a lot of good information on the role of wiki pages about businesses, the tone, the informational (versus promotional) nature, and so on. Good luck with the business! — TomGarberson
Current stats

- ~17,000 pages
- ~20,000 photos
- 17,526 users (made at least one edit)
Current stats

• Every day 1 in 6 residents visits the wiki
• Every week roughly half the residents
• Every month nearly everyone in Davis
• 1 in 7 residents contribute
Becoming a “real” local media source took years
Thong H. Huynh Award ceremony

Mike and Philip accept Davis Wiki’s award for Excellence in Community Involvement from Davis Mayor.
What's the Davis Wiki used for now?
Two main uses
Ad-hoc community resource
Finding lost pets

Lost Gray Stripped and short haired Tabby Cat 11th and F street
5 month old short haired gray tabby cat missing since 02/04/2012. No collar. He disappeared on F and 11th st. Please call us at 510-331-1333 or 916-203-3776. Thanks
-Jason

Lost Orange Tabby 8th and M street
My 5 year old orange tabby has been missing for the last three days since 1/28.12. He had a red collar on with a bell, but is not microchipped. He dissapeared from my house on the corner of eighth and M street a few days ago. He usually likes to hang out in the dollartree parking lot and he even likes to go in the store too. Please call me at 818-203-9835 if you have seen him.
Thanks Jeremy
Bicycle Recovery System

Giant Cypress SL (20) silver in color stolen between 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. on Sunday evening 2/19/2012 outside an apartment in Tanglewood Apartment complex, off Cowell Blvd. REWARD $75! Serial number CS1DD191. We can provide Proof of Ownership!! Stock photo included, handle bars are also silver. Please contact Jennifer at 400-3931 or at woocorner@comcast.net. REWARD - No Questions asked!!

2011 Trek District stolen outside Earth and Physical Sciences Building on Monday, Feb. 13, 2012 between 5 and 7pm. Has a belt drive instead of traditional chain. It is a lightweight hybrid with a blue and cream frame with cream wheels. Saddle and handle bars are white though the saddle has some blue staining from jeans. It was only a month and a half old, a Christmas present purchased at Freewheel in Davis.

$50 Reward! Please notify me or the police immediately if you spot it. This bike is uncommon, as far as I know there is only one other bike in Davis like this and it belongs to my sister.
(707) 344 4010 or pmkercher@gmail.com
Here is a stock photo:

( I got a bike back this way! )
Catching on to con artists

Jillian Johnson a.k.a. Crying Girl has a bench warrant out for failure to appear. If you see her, call the police. The case is FCR266269 in Solano County.

The "crying girl" is a particularly prolific and notorious scammer who has been victimizing people in Davis. She is described as a normal to slightly overweight Caucasian girl in her mid to late teens, with blond (dyed) hair wearing heavy, tear-smeared make-up. She frequents the downtown area and near grocery stores, clutching a train schedule and approaching people with one of two stories. She alternates between a story involving her mother standing her in Davis and another involving her boyfriend dumping her and then standing her in Davis. She will quite frequently cry during these stories to lend legitimacy. The amount requested for "train tickets" will generally be around $40 dollars, give or take a few dollars, also to lend legitimacy. Reported, she has also begun telling people a new story wherein she purports to be homeless. She has been known to become aggressive when people make her mad, and confrontations with her should be avoided.

Sightings: Downtown corners; shopping plazas (outside Nugget Market, Co-op, both Safeways, U-Mall, Save Mart, Target, the Dixon Walmart, etc.)

Seen: November 2009 (?) – Present

Current information

A wealth of information about her has been uncovered since reports of her first appeared on Daviswiki in March 2010. People claiming to have known her personally identified her as, 20 year old, Jillian "Jill" Johnson of Vacaville. A myspace photo gallery showing her name along with pictures (one of which is included below) was uncovered, (the gallery has since been set to private). Wiki users who had encountered her in person verified her identity in those photos. Other witnesses also
See the ‘Crying Girl’ as a Con, Residents Cull Clues Online

By MALIA WOLFE

DAVIS, Calif. — A weeping young woman approaches strangers, tells them a touching story about an abusive boyfriend and pleads for $13 for a train ticket. The routine has played out many times on the streets of this college town over the last six months, causing some residents to conclude that the woman is a con artist.

The Davis Police Department, citizens here have taken to the Internet and digitally harass her.

Somerset Blauier, 38, one of the dozens who have harassed her, said, “Unfortunately, my wife, who is pregnant, got tricked by the young woman who was approached by the Crying Girl one evening in late March in the street. She handed over $13, thinking it was just a good deed.”

The woman, who Mr. Blauier did not name, said she had been working at a gas station when she decided to approach strangers and tell them her sad story.

Some of the information that has been spread online has been inaccurate or exaggerated. The Crying Girl has been spotted outside the Safeway, Target and a parking lot.

The police department has been looking for the woman, but have not found her.

Mr. Blauier said he was surprised by the response to the Crying Girl.

“People say it’s a con, but I think she’s telling the truth,” he said. “I just want to make sure she doesn’t get hurt.”

The Davis police department is investigating the case and has been working with other departments to track the woman down.

Some residents have suggested that the police department could use more resources to solve the case.

“I think they should be doing more,” said another resident, who declined to give his name. “I don’t want her to get away with this.”

The Davis Police Department is asking for help from the public in identifying the woman.

“I think the real story is that people are coming together and working together to solve this,” said Officer John Doe. “We’re not giving up.”
Institutional memory for the entire community
Recording people, places and things

(constantly changing)

- Sometimes just “hey, this thing!”
- After time it becomes historical record
- Context around things
2005: “Hey check out this weird haunted building way out on Hutchison by the Airport”

daviswiki.org/Baxter_House
2009:
2006: “Pyramid-looking white building-thing downtown?”

daviswiki.org/Tank_House
2010: Soon to be new local coffee shop!
Often, the ad-hoc and institutional-memory blend
November 18, 2011 UC Davis Police Response to Occupy UC Davis

1. Major Events
   1. UCD Police Pepper Spray Seated Protesters
   2. Explanations and Immediate Aftermath
   3. The Silence Heard Round the World
   4. November 21 Rally
   5. Continued Community Response

2. Concerns and Unanswered Questions
   1. Concerning Chancellor Katehi's resignation
   2. Rolling Heads or Paid Vacations?
   3. Internal Investigation of the events of 18 November 2011
   4. "Independent Investigation" of the events of 18 November 2011
      1. Appointment of William Bratton to lead fact-finding effort
      2. Appointment of Cruz Reynoso to Lead Task Force
      3. Yolo County Investigation
   5. Second officer?
   6. Man in a Gray Suit?

3. Resources
   1. Video
   2. Photos
   3. Poster
   4. Personal accounts
   5. Full Text Letters
   6. Media Coverage
   7. Timeline
   8. Other websites

4. Make a Comment
Major Events

In mid-November, a group consisting primarily of students began to gather on the UC Davis campus to protest tuition hikes, express solidarity with the Occupy movement, and to protest the November 10 police response to Occupy Cal, where protesters had been beaten with batons. This group, tentatively referred to as Occupy UC Davis, began with a November 15 rally. On November 17, tents were set up on the Quad, following the model of Occupy protesters around the nation. The protesters were informed that they were not permitted to stay on the Quad overnight, but camped out anyway. The events that occurred the next day between the protesters and the police put UC Davis under international scrutiny and provoked an immense reaction, both within the University community and in discussions around the world. One of the officers involved became a momentarily famous pop icon representing the abuse of authority, and the ramifications locally put campus law enforcement and the administration into a position of having to account for their decisions and actions, with a large outcry for the Chancellor to resign.

UCD Police Pepper Spray Seated Protesters

On November 18, 2011, UC Davis Police were dispatched to the Quad to break up the Occupy UC Davis protest because some people were camping out in violation of university policy. That afternoon, the UC Davis Police Department called in mutual aid from Davis Police Department, UC Santa Cruz, UCSF, and UC Berkeley to help them evict the campers. This means that some of the officers who beat protesters with batons at Berkeley were present at Davis' protest of their behavior. Equipped in riot gear, they gathered on the quad and approached the protesters. At approximately 2:30 this video, which is the first of a 3-part series, it appears that a few tents remain set up in the center of the quad, with a line of protesters standing in a ring, arms linked, around the tents. At approximately 4:40 in the same video, a speaker announces that the police "will only use chemical weapons if you use force against them." It is unclear whether this information was represented to protesters by the police. At approximately 8:30 in the video, UC Davis Police Lt. John Pike addresses protesters through a loudspeaker.

Pike: "You have been advised that your actions constitute a violation of the law. You have been given several opportunities to voluntarily cease your actions and leave this area. This is your last warning. Should you choose to remain, you do so understanding that a peace officer shall place you under arrest for violation of the law. Any resistance, either passive or physical, shall result in additional charges. You shall be arrested, handcuffed, and maybe transported to and incarcerated at the Yolo County jail. Will you leave at this time? [Pauses for about 7 seconds] I say for the third time, section four-zero-nine of the Penal Code prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly. If you remain in the area which was just described, regardless of your purpose in remaining, you will be in violation of section 409. The following (?) routes of dispersal are available. You have been given 3 minutes to leave."

At around 11:00 in the same video, police arrest a small number of protesters from the crowd; they do not appear to arrest anyone around the tents. A chant of "stop beating students" picks up at about 12:00 in the video, although, at least from this perspective, there is no sign of any students being beaten (but this video shows the arrests happening fairly violently. It has been stated previously that students and/or tents were struck with batons. By approximately 1:30 in the second video, about 16-1/2 minutes after the incident began, there were no more tents standing on the quad. At this point in the incident, there is a sizeable but widely dispersed crowd.

In the second video in the series, which picks up where the first left off, 15 minutes after police arrived, protesters begin to gather more densely. At approximately 4:30, there is something of a U-shaped mass of protesters. The area to the south, behind police from the camera's perspective, is clear of protesters. At around 6:20, large numbers of protesters begin moving. By 7:15 in the video, a thin ring of protesters goes most of the way around the officers, with the officers grouped around a small number of handcuffed protesters. A number of the officers look nervous at this point, holding their batons at the ready. At around 7:45 in the video, the protesters nearest the officers all sit down. By 8:00 in the video, the same officers who looked nervous appear much more relaxed.

At approximately 8:57 in the video, a man off-camera addresses the police, repeated by other protesters acting as a human microphone, stating, "If you let them go, we will let you leave. If you let them go, we will continue to protest peacefully." This has been interpreted by critics as a threat to the police.

At about 9:14 in the same video, an officer is seen leading one of the handcuffed protesters away. They pass off-camera and apparently pass through the protesters without camera. The police repeat this process with other arrested protesters, and at 10:00, someone near the camera comments that "they're taking them away one by one." At about this time, the camera shows one officer looking very on-edge, standing with a paintball-type gun half-raised with his finger on the trigger (note: from the angle of the
At about 9:14 in the same video, an officer is seen leading one of the handcuffed protesters away. They pass off-camera and apparently pass through the protesters without camera. The police repeat this process with other arrested protesters, and at 10:00, someone near the camera comments that "they're taking them away one by one." At about this time, the camera shows one officer looking very on-edge, standing with a paintball-type gun half-raised with his finger on the trigger (note: from the angle of the video it appears as though he does not in fact have his finger on the trigger and this is completely subject to opinion. And at 14:45 it appears that his finger is resting across the trigger not on the trigger itself.) A chant of "don't shoot them" begins at 10:35.

Throughout this period, police show a range of demeanors. Some officers have their visors lowered, covering their faces, others have them raised. At 13:22, an officer right in front of the cameraman seems quite relaxed, chewing gum and looking around impassively with his visor raised and his baton lowered. The officer next to him, on the other hand, has his feet spread, his visor lowered, and his baton held higher. At 13:35, two officers take away another cuffed protester, leaving without any difficulty.

A few minutes later, shortly after 3 pm, the UC Davis Police sprayed the seated non-violent protesters with chemical riot control agents. Photos [click here](https://example.com) and video [click here](https://example.com), now published by major media outlets around the world, clearly depict UC Davis Police Lt. John Pike [pepper spraying](https://example.com) protesters who are seated with their arms linked. Pike sprayed at close range, in the protesters' faces, using several spraying passes that ended up coating the protesters' faces with pepper spray. A second officer who has not been publicly identified (but see this article, which identifies him as Alexander Lee), seen in this video, joined in spraying the protesters. Under federal legal precedent, the use of pepper spray on nonviolent trespassing protesters violates their civil rights and constitutes excessive force.

The pepper spraying of peaceful students provoked intense emotional reactions around the world. Within 24 hours, there were public calls for the resignation of the UC Davis police chief and chancellor. Students, faculty, staff, and the public at large expressed their outrage, and thousands came out to support the protesters at subsequent events. Within a few days two separate inquiries began into what had actually occurred, and the university [announced](https://example.com) it would pay for the immediate medical bills of injured protesters.

**Explanations and Immediate Aftermath**

Initially, officials essentially claimed that the officers were defending themselves. UC Davis Police Chief Annette Spicuzza [stated](https://example.com) that the officers' safety was a concern. She [told the Sacramento Bee](https://example.com) that "There was no way out of that circle... They were cutting the officers off from their support. It's a very volatile situation." Video evidence [proving](https://example.com) otherwise quickly went viral. At approximately 2:10 in this video, for example, you see that Lt. Pike calmly and without any opposition stepped over the ring of protesters, exiting the circle. He then began spraying them in the faces a few seconds later. Critics of the protesters have viewed a statement from the protesters that "if you let [handcuffed protesters] go, we will let you leave" as a threat to the police, corroborating police safety concerns. This statement was made just under 10 minutes before Pike began spraying protesters. A counterpoint to the impression of this threat is that the seated protesters (specifically those who were subsequently sprayed) made no verbal or physical attempt to stop Officer Pike as he steps over and past them just before applying the spray.

The day after the pepper spraying, Chancellor Katehi [interviewed](https://example.com) the L.A. Times, Katehi that she authorized police to remove the tents, but not to use the pepper spray in the manner shown on the video — "Absolutely not." At a news conference Saturday, UC Davis Police Chief Annette Spicuzza said the decision to use pepper spray was made at the scene. In this video, an unidentified officer can be seen talking on a cell phone and then apparently relaying a message to Officer Pike (3 minutes and 40 seconds into the video). A moment later, Pike walks up to a student named Case, to warn him that he will soon be pepper-sprayed. This turn of events raises the strong possibility that the officers at the scene may have very well been following direct orders as opposed to coming up with the decision on their own. A portion of the conversation between Pike and Case is discernible in some of the videos of the incident and has been transcribed:

**Pike:** [Walks up to Case. Speaks directly to him for about 8 seconds. Nearly inaudible on video.]

**Case:** You're going to shoot me? You're going to shoot me for sitting here? Hey officer, is that what you said?

**Pike:** Yes.

**Case:** Officer, is that... [garbled audio]

**Unidentified Male Protester:** He just said yes.
What's this mean for you? For other communities?
Mass collaboration changes the way media works.
Collaboration + community ownership = a new type of local community media.
Lasting information is created through community engagement
But there were lots of barriers to starting similar projects.
Editing Saint Valentine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

You are not currently logged in. If you save any edits, your IP address will be recorded, and your IP address will not be concealed by an anonymous proxy. We recommend that you do not use a proxy, which can cause performance issues with this page. Messages sent through the 'contact' feature will not be saved. Please do not save test edits. If you want to experiment, please use the sandbox or contributors' help page.

{{redirect|San Valentino}}
{{for|the holiday|Valentine's Day}}
{{Infobox Saint
|name=Saint Valentine
|birth_date=
|death_date=traditionally ca. 269
|ref name="patron">{{cite web | last = Jones | Tom | url=http://www.catholic-forum.com/saints/saintv06.htm | accessdate = 2007
|feast_day=February 14 (Roman Catholic Church) <br> [[July 30 (Eastern Orthodox Church)]
>venerated in=|[[Roman Catholic Church]]<br>[[Eastern Orthodox Church]]<br>
|image=St-Valentine-Kneeling-In-Supplication.jpg
|imagesize=220px
|caption=Saint Valentine receives a [[rosary]] from the Virgin, by [[David Teniers the Younger|David Teniers the Younger]]
|birth_place=}
|death_place=}}
Technical barriers:

• Wiki software was too complicated to use. Davis' population is very technically-literate.

• Software isn't built for needs of local community usage.
Organizational barriers:

• Community organizing is hard.
• No set of best practices. Few examples to follow.
• Generally hard to see how to get something started.
• No network of strong, similar projects to draw from
This is what we are changing.
The open-source, open-content effort to share the world's local knowledge
LocalWiki project

- Open source
- Open content
- Distributed
LocalWiki project

- Software
- Outreach & education
Software needs

- Ease of use above all
- Locally-oriented
- Takes advantage of today's technology
Local wikis center around the concept of a page
Raleigh City Council is the governing body for the city of Raleigh.

Raleigh is governed by council-manager government. It is composed of eight members, including the Mayor of Raleigh. Five of the members are elected from the five districts that cover the city. The remaining three, including the mayor, are elected at-large. They are all elected every two years.

Members

- Nancy McFarlane (mayor)
- Mary-Ann Baldwin (at-large)
- Russ Stephenson (at-large)
- Randall Stagner (District A)
- John Odom (District B)
- Eugene Weeks (District C)
- Thomas Crowder (District D)
- Bonner Gaylord (District E)
Anyone can edit a page and add what they know.
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- John Odom (District B)
- Eugene Weeks (District C)
- Thomas Crowder (District D)
- Bonner Gaylord (District E)
We focused on making editing extremely easy.
( but also powerful )
Mapping
Pages can have maps.
Golden Gate Park is a huge park whose main portion is bordered by Fulton Street to the north, Lincoln Avenue to the south, Great Highway to the west, and Stanyan Street to the east. It has a long strip protruding from the eastern edge that is bordered by Fell Street to the north and Oak Street to the south, coming to an end at Baker Street to the east. The neighborhood north of the panhandle is called NOPA, with the The Richmond and The Sunset to the north and south of the main body, respectively.

Golden Gate Park is home to several gardens and museums:

- California Academy of Sciences
- Conservatory of Flowers
- Garden of Shakespeare’s Flowers
- Japanese Tea Garden
- M.H. de Young Museum
- San Francisco Botanical Garden at Strybing Arboretum

Lots of wild animals and native plants can be found at Golden Gate Park. Its ponds hold turtles, fish, ducks, more ducks, and plenty of flies. The land has squirrels and fun insects. Visitors may occasionally see native quails, too.
And we can edit the map just like we edit a page
Pages connect to each other through *links*.
Chinatown is a smallish neighborhood located between Union Square and North Beach that contains a high concentration of Asian restaurants of all nationalities, jewelry stores, and other shops, as well as many homes. It is a popular tourist destination.

Chinatown was formed near the era of the Gold Rush, as the Chinese heard news of great wealth coming from California. Following a strong defeat to Britain in the Opium Wars, many Chinese came to America to seek the riches they had lost to the English. Californians were not so open to the immigrants, and several years of race rioting and laws forcing the immigrants out were passed. In 1906, the great earthquake completely destroyed the neighborhood. In the re-building efforts, there were trials with racist city officials attempting to "oust" the immigrants to other parts of towns, but they fought for their rights and re-built the neighborhood. While the neighborhood continues to receive newer immigrants and maintains a lively and active character, suburban flight has left the neighborhood relatively poor, decrepit in many parts, and largely elderly. Grant Avenue has changed completely into a tourist street.

San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Chinatown outside of Asia. Among its attractions are the Golden Gate Fortune Cookie Factory (which has been shipping cookies since 1962; visitors are kindly treated to the back to watch
It's really easy to see what's changed on a page or map
Double-decker buses

Muni conducted a test run of double-decker buses from December 12, 2007 to January 8, 2008 on the 1BX, 14L, 38, 38L, and 49 lines. Fares on these trial buses were waived, but riders were asked to complete a survey about their experience.

With a planned phase 1 start date of the year 2011, the SFCTA has been studying the feasibility of adding a bus-only lane along the middle of Geary since 2004. Though there aren’t any current plans to include a light rail on Geary (due to a lack of funds), the BRT lane will most likely be built with the possibility of a future light rail in mind. Read more about the city’s plans for the Geary BRT plan here. The Greater Geary Boulevard Merchants and Property
Focus on local means we can do fun stuff.
Tags / neighborhood

- Alamo Square
- Bernal Heights
- Butcher Town
- Chinatown
- Civic Center
- Cole Valley
- Cow Hollow
- Dogpatch
- Duboce Triangle
- Financial District
- Hayes Valley
- Japantown
- Lower Haight
- Mission Bay
- Nob Hill
- Noe Valley
- NOPA
- North Beach
Tags / school

- Adams Elementary School
- Alston Ridge Elementary School
- Apex Elementary School
- Aversboro Elementary School
- Baileywick Elementary School
- Ballentine Elementary School
- Banks Road Elementary School
- Barwell Road Elementary School
- Baucom Elementary School
- Brassfield Elementary School
- Brentwood Elementary School
- Briardiff Elementary School
- Brier Creek Elementary School
- Brooks Elementary School
- Bugg Elementary School
- Cary Elementary School
- Cary Creekside Elementary School
At first, we focused on open source developers
But people tinker only when they have a reason to care
Made the LocalWiki software easier to install
(still need to be a nerd)
LocalWiki software is spreading
The (install) NUMBERS.

182+

Independent installs

Since our first major software release in December, our software has been installed over 182 times — already making LocalWiki one of the most-installed Knight News Challenge projects ever.
Starting to see other communities contribute software improvements
Bairro da Bouça

Morada

Rua das Águas Férreas, Porto

Projecto do arquitecto Siza Vieira, concluído em 2006, de um complexo habitacional com um desenho minimalista e funcional de casas de qualidade e baixo custo.
Bicycling

Olympia is a very bicycle-friendly town, as far as American towns go. Very few roads have a speed limit over 25 or 30 mph, and many arterial roads have bike lanes.

Trails

- *[Chehalis Trail](#)*: This amazing bicycle trail runs through Lacey and the east side of Olympia and spans 22 miles from Woodard Bay to the [Yelm to Tenino trail](#) near Rainier. The trails make for an outstanding collection of cycling pathways covering the far South Sound, typically available all year-round and with minimal interference from car traffic.

Bicycle Shops

- *[Bike Tech](#)*: Bicycle shop located in East Olympia near Ralph's Thriftway.
- *[Joyride Bicycle](#)*: Located just outside of Olympia in Lacey.
- *[Old Town Bicycle](#)*: Located on Capital Way in downtown Olympia.
- *[OlyBikes](#)*: On State Avenue near the Transit Station down town.

Resources

The Thurston Regional Planning Council has a neat map where you can plan a biking route [here](#) or you can pick one up at the [library](#) or [City Hall](#).

- *[Google Maps](#)* has a bicycle trail layer that's incredibly useful if you have a mobile device with an Internet connection.

How not to get busted or busted up

- Signal with your arms when you turn
- Use lights when riding at night
- Wear a helmet
- FOLLOW THE SAME TRAFFIC LAWS THE CARS FOLLOW
Focus communities
First goal: test new software
Second goal: build strong examples, prove replicability
First focus community to launch: Deton, Texas
Beginning on October 14th, 2011, Occupy Denton was established in solidarity with Occupy Wall Street and the occupations sweeping the globe. The occupation was on UNT property next to the Art Building with full permission from the university.

Like the other Occupy movements, Occupy Denton is a grassroots, non-heiarchical, nonviolent activist movement seeking to build a local community and enact political and social change in Denton. Although everyone involved has different political motivations and leanings, common themes such as corporatism in politics, uneven distribution of wealth and political corruption apply across the board. During Occupy Denton, events were held at the campsite, such as "The Gender and Sexual Liberation Committee", which discussed issues such as having teach in’s on reproductive rights, body image/commodification of sexuality, LGBTQ homelessness/suicide/bullying, etc. Various teach-ins were given by students, professors and outside speakers on a wide range of topics.

**First Location**

Occupy Denton was originally located at Fry Street and Hickory Street in front of the Language Building. In late October, the population ranged from 10 people to 70. General Assembly was held every night at 5PM and was open to everyone. The General Assembly was an inclusive planning meeting that utilizes the consensus decision making process.
The Bubble Van is a van on the corner of Fry and Hickory which spews bubbles! It's magical! E.B., who runs the van, sells (legal) homemade herbs and spices. He's a very common sight in Fry Street night life.

E. B. The Bubble Man is the guy who wears fancy jewel-toned clothing and seems to live in the van usually parked on the corner of Hickory and Fry Street. He sells exotic herbs that you can smoke. None of them are illegal. As such, best case scenario is a minor, dizzying buzz but the more common result is a pounding headache. If he sells any real drugs, I haven't figured out the secret password to get them.

"But why is he called The Bubble Man???"
Fry Street is sometimes referred to as the 6th Street of Denton after 6th Street in Austin.

The name "Fry Street" usually refers more to the area surrounding Fry Street between Oak and W Mulberry, stretching down some of Hickory, including all of the bars in immediate proximity to that strip. Most of the time when people say "Fry Street", they're not actually talking about Fry Street at all. When the area was briefly purchased by "the man", the area was going to be renamed "Fry Street Village" (it even had a corporate logo).

Like the square, Fry Street is a favorite place for students and other locals to get incredibly drunk every single night of the week, or sometimes even study.

History

See also History of Denton and Fry Street Fire

1860 - The Fry family name appears in the history books with Lewis Fry who ran a livery stable and became sheriff that
DentonWiki progress
DentonWiki demographics
Second focus community to launch: Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina
Selected Individual Structures:

- **Ivey-Ellington House** - Ca. 1870. 135 W. Chatham St., Cary, NC. Board-and-batten Gothic Revival cottage architecture; one of only two such examples in all of Wake County. Individually listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](https://www.national registerofhistoricplaces.gov).  
- **Cary Arts Center (Former Cary High School)** - Est. 1896 (Current building Ca. 1939). 100 Dry Ave., Cary, NC (within the Town Center Historic District). The first public high school in North Carolina. Also known as Cary Elementary School and today known as the [Cary Arts Center](https://www.caryarts.org).  
- **Dr. S.P. Waldo "Waldo Rood" House** - Ca. 1873. Temporarily located on Park St awaiting a permanent home in the planned downtown Park. Originally located at 114 Waldo St., Cary, NC. The only other example (with the Ivey-Ellington House) of Gothic Revival board-and-batten architecture in all of Wake County.  
- **Page-Walker Hotel** - Ca. 1868. 119 Ambassador Loop, Cary, NC. Built in 1868 by the town of Cary's founder, Allison Francis Page. Individually listed on the [National Register for Historic Places](https://www.national registerofhistoricplaces.gov); designated as a local [Wake County Landmark](https://www.wakecounty nc.gov/Landmark) and winner of the [Anthemion Award](https://www.anthemionaward.org). Now called the Page-Walker Arts & History Center and supported by a group of Cary citizens called the Friends of the Page-Walker Hotel.
The Reedy Creek Greenway is a paved multi-use pathway accessible for non-motorized use on the west side of Raleigh. The greenway connects the Umstead State Park with the NC Museum of Art, with views of the NC State University horse farms and Schenck Forest along the way, ultimately crossing over I440 and to the Meredith College campus. The Reedy Creek Greenway was completed in several phases, with the final project completed in 2006.

When using the greenway, whether on foot or by bike, you can continue through Umstead State Park for a few miles and cross of Interstate 40 to access either Lake Crabtree County park or the Black Creek Greenway, which is tied into the town of Cary's greenway system. Lake Crabtree has an extensive network of single-track trails for mountain bikers, as well as picnic and boating facilities.

On the art museum side of the greenway, users are treated to outdoor artworks by many artists such as Gyre by Thomas Sayre, Crossroads by Martha Jackson-Jarvis, and the Wind Machine by Vollis Simpson. But you have to visit frequently as many works are temporary. A two-story tower of old newspapers, "To see Jennie smile" (Steven Siegel) and the stickwork "Trail Heads" by Patrick Dougherty have been removed.

The image on the left, Home by Nancy S Baker, was part of a series of three images along
Experience the R-LINE, an eco-friendly approach to urban transportation. This FREE circulator service features hybrid electric buses that will connect you to restaurants, retail, entertainment venues, museums, hotels, and parking facilities in downtown Raleigh. Buses run every 10-15 minutes, so whether you're a resident, employee or visitor, it's a great new way to get around downtown. The next time you're visiting downtown Raleigh, be sure to take the R-LINE!

The two hybrid-electric buses include nice seats, air-conditioning and plasma TVs. The bus is shrink-wrapped in bright green and blue, the buses carry tourists and locals, pub crawlers and date-night couples. As they move counter-clockwise in a loop from stop to stop, the R-Line buses are also connecting areas of development.

Hours of Operation:

* Autumn/Spring Schedule: 6:40am-9:40pm, Everyday
* Summer Schedule: 6:40am-9:40pm, Everyday
* Winter Schedule: 5:40am-8:40pm, Everyday
Plant a Row for the Hungry (PAR) is a national program created by The Garden Writers Association that encourages garden communities and individuals to donate fresh vegetables, fruit, and herbs to people in need. Inter-Faith Food Shuttle is the PAR partner in the Triangle, distributing your produce to local food pantries, shelters, and other hunger-relief organizations.

This is an opportunity for anyone with a garden no matter the size to make a difference in the lives of your neighbors. Just one pound of your fresh produce supplements four meals.

Map your garden

Place a pin point on the general location of your PAR garden using the Triangle Wiki Map feature.

Three Sisters Community Garden

This is a community garden effort that encourages neighbors to plant in the often-underused right-of-way strip between the sidewalk and the road. It’s in conjunction with Logan Garden Center’s “Plant a Row for the Hungry” program. Any produce from the garden can be harvested and delivered to Logan’s for a receipt. They will work with Interfaith Food Shuttle to distribute the fresh produce to those who need it.
TriangleWiki progress
Page content growth over time

- Pages: 1196
- Files: 1198
- Maps: 499
- Redirects: 120
- Users: 294
TriangleWiki demographics.
We're helping lots of other places
Our focus is now *community*, not as much technology.
What's next?
What do we want to do?
What do we wish we could do?
Lots more projects in the pipeline
Working to build a comprehensive knowledge base
( right now this is guide.localwiki.org )
Network projects together
Technically – external services become possible

Socially – knowledge sharing, movement-building
Mobile
Lightweight contributions
• Removing nerd barriers
• Allow *bits* of information without burden of creating a whole new “project”
• Spin off strong projects once they have community support
The “local market”
Corporate efforts focus on commercial exchange
But they're losing, and for good reasons.
Local communities are inherently *local*
People who live somewhere always have the advantage

You have the knowledge
You have the power
But organizing is key
And so are good tools that empower
Ask me things!